

DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME NEW SPECIES

OF *DONACINÆ* AND *CRIO CERINÆ*

CONTAINED IN THE BRUSSELS MUSEUM AND THAT OF MY OWN,

by **Martin Jacoby.**

Donacia frontalis n. sp. — *Narrow and parallel, xneous, above glabrous, the head with two tubercles; thorax not longer than broad, closely punctured, nonstrigose; elytra closely punctate-striate, the interstices transversely strigose throughout, the apex truncate.*

Length 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Of very narrowly-elongate, almost subcylindrical shape, the head rather produced, the eyes large, the intermediate space raised into two distinct tubercles which are divided by a longitudinal groove, the entire surface of the head very closely punctured, the clypeus and labrum closely pubescent, the antennæ extending scarcely, to the middle of the elytra in the female black, the basal joint obscure cupreous, the third joint but slightly longer than the second, the fourth one half longer than the preceding, the fifth joint nearly double the length of the fourth; thorax subquadrate, scarcely longer than broad, the sides distinctly swollen from the apex to the middle where a distinct constriction is visible, the anterior angles without any tubercles, the surface slightly convex, closely and finely punctured without any transverse strigæ, the middle of the disc with an indistinct short longitudinal groove; scutellum large, pubescent; elytra with a slight sutural depression below the base, regularly and distinctly punctate-striate, the interstices finely transversely strigose; underside densely clothed with silvery pubescence, legs obscure cupreous, the posterior femora unarmed and extending to the first three abdominal segments.

Hab.: China, Woosong (from Chapuis' collection, in that of the Brussels Museum and my own).

The narrow and parallel shape of this species, the tubercles between the eyes and the sculpture of the thorax, are its principal characteristic, the three specimens before me seem to be all females.

Donacia recticollis n. sp. — *Fuscous and closely pubescent, the antennæ and legs fulvous, thorax obscure xneous very finely*

strigose, elytra dark fulvous, strongly punctate-striate, the interstices smooth, slightly convex.

Length 4 lines.

Head greenish æneous, the base with a narrow transverse fulvous band, very finely punctured and strigose, clothed with very short pubescence only visible under a strong lens, the space between the eyes with a longitudinal narrow groove, labrum and mandibles fulvous, antennæ about half the length of the body, fulvous, the apex of each joint stained with fuscous, the basal joint entirely of that colour, the third joint more than twice the length of the second, the fourth the longest, the terminal joints much shorter; thorax subquadrate, slightly broader than long, its sides perfectly straight, the anterior angles very slightly tuberculate, the disc with a depression at each side and a rather deep fovea near the base, greenish-æneous, the margins more fulvous, the surface impunctate, very finely strigose at the sides and more strongly so near the base; scutellum pubescent; elytra strongly flattened, slightly depressed below the base near the suture; fulvous, the punctures strong and regular, the interstices entirely smooth, raised near the sides and at the apex, the latter truncate; legs slender, fulvous, the femora with a more or less distinct elongate æneous mark at their upper surface and armed with an acute tooth below near the apex; underside densely covered with whitish pubescence.

Hab.: India, Berhampur. In the collection of the Calcutta Museum and that of my own.

Although evidently closely allied to *D. Delesserti* Lac., the present species differs in the elongate third joint of the antennæ, the straight sides of the thorax and the entirely smooth elytral interstices also in their fulvous colour.

Lema africana n. sp. — *Fulvous, the disc of the thorax, the breast and part of the abdomen black, thorax subquadrate, nearly impunctate; elytra strongly punctate-striate, the interstices with a few fine punctures, fulvous, a transverse band below the middle, black.*

Var. : *Thorax fulvous with two black spots, underside fulvous, the sides of the breast with a black spot.*

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 lines.

Head deeply constricted behind the eyes, the vertex with two strongly raised tubercles, eyes not very deeply notched, antennæ not extending to the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the first four joints shining, the rest opaque, terminal joint fuscous, the third and fourth equal; thorax subquadrate, moderately deeply

constricted at the sides, the disc with a double row of very minute punctures, the basal sulcus rather deep, the entire disc black, the sides fulvous; scutellum truncate at its apex; elytra with a slight depression below the base, the latter rather swollen, the punctures strong anteriorly, finer below the middle, the ninth row entire, the interstices flat throughout, impressed here and there with a few minute punctures, a transverse band below the middle, not extending to the sides, black; the breast and abdomen, the last two segments excepted, and the claws black.

Hab. : Africa, Sierra-Leone (Collection Jacoby).

I know of no similarly coloured species described, which will find its place probably near *L. ustulata* Lac. In the variety the black disc of the thorax is replaced by two small spots and the elytral band is much wider than in the type, but structural differences I cannot find; it is probable that the species is subject to a good deal of variation in regard to colour.

Lema atrofasciata n. sp. — *Fulvous, the head anteriorly, the antennæ (the basal joint excepted), the apex of the four posterior femora, the tarsi and the breast, black, thorax impunctate, elytra strongly punctate-striate, fulvous, each with a broad longitudinal band not extending to the base or the apex.*

Length 2 lines.

Head sparingly pubescent, fulvous, the vertex finely punctured, the eyes large, broadly but not deeply notched, lower portion of the face, black, terminal joint of the palpi, acute, antennæ slender, nearly extending to the middle of the elytra, the third and fourth joints equal, each longer than the second joint, the basal joint fulvous, the others black or obscure fulvous, stained more or less with black, the terminal joints but slightly thickened; thorax not longer than broad, the basal sulcus very deep, the surface impunctate; scutellum black, its apex sinuate; elytra with a very slight depression below the base, strongly punctate-striate, the interstices costate at the sides and at the apex, impunctate, each elytron with a broad black band, pointed and abbreviated at the apex and extending laterally from the second to the seventh row of punctures; the breast and the sides of the first abdominal segment as well as the posterior half of the four posterior femora and the tarsi, more or less, black, sparingly clothed with yellow pubescence.

Hab. : Africa, Cameroos.

Easily known by the black band of the elytra. Several specimens are contained in my collection.

Lema transvalensis n. sp. — *Broad and robust, pale flavous, the antennæ (the first joint excepted), the knees and the tarsi, black; thorax subquadrate, punctured medially and anteriorly, elytra strongly punctate-striate, the interstices with a single row of fine but distinct punctures.*

Length 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Of broadly subquadrate shape and of very pale flavous colour, the head constricted behind the eyes, the space in front of the latter finely rugose, antennæ with the basal joint flavous, the second small and globular, black, the third and fourth equal, short, shining, the three following joints pubescent (the others broken off), thorax subquadrate, deeply constricted at the middle, the disc with several rows of very fine punctures at the middle and some others near the anterior angles; scutellum truncate at its apex; elytra much broader than the thorax, the basal portion slightly raised, strongly impressed with large somewhat elongate punctures, which diminish gradually in size towards the apex, the interstices with a single row of fine punctures, the ninth row entire, the shoulders smooth and impunctate; underside and legs flavous, the knees, tarsi and clawjoints black, mesosternum finely rugose throughout; the apex of the tibiæ at the inner side black and clothed with yellow pubescence.

Hab.: Africa, Transvaal (my collection).

The single specimen, contained in my collection is no doubt closely allied to *L. crassipes* Lac, *L. jolofa*, and several others from Madagascar, but it differs from all in the non-rugose elytral interstices which are distinctly punctured and in the colour of the knees and tibiæ; the thorax has also three or four rows of fine punctures, instead of two as is generally the case. *L. pallida* Cl. has an impunctate thorax and *L. rufo-adumbrata* Cl. has differently coloured legs and antennæ.

Lema turgida n. sp. — *Pale fulvous, the last six joints of the antennæ and the tarsi, black, thorax subquadrate, nearly impunctate, elytra convex, strongly punctate-striate, the ninth striae entire.*

Var. Legs nearly entirely black.

Length 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ -4 lines.

Head deeply constricted behind the eyes, the latter deeply notched, clypeus rather swollen, impunctate, palpi strongly robust, antennæ extending a little beyond the base of the elytra, the lower four joints and the base of the fifth fulvous, the other joints black, gradually and strongly widened, the terminal joints scarcely longer than broad; thorax subquadrate, but moderately constricted at the

sides, the basal sulcus indistinct, the surface rather flattened, with a few very minute punctures at the middle of the disc and a small fovea at the middle of the basal sulcus; scutellum not longer than broad; elytra subcylindrical, the basal portion moderately raised, deeply punctate-striate, the interstices impunctate, flat, except near the apex, where they are slightly convex, the lateral margin strongly raised and accompanied by a deep row of punctures, underside and legs fulvous, a spot at the sides of the breast, the extreme apex of the tibiæ and the tarsi, black.

Hab. : Africa, Gaboon (my collection).

L. turgida differs principally from any of its African allies by the nearly impunctate and subquadrate thorax and the colour of the underside and legs in connection with the short robust antennæ which gives the species the appearance of a *Crioceris*, especially that of *C. sanguinea* Clark; it is however a true *Lema*, the variety does not differ except in the colour of the legs.

***Lema lateralis* n. sp.** — *Dark metallic blue, antennæ black, the upper part of the head, the thorax and the abdomen, fulvous; thorax impunctate; elytra metallic blue, strongly punctate-striate, the sides with a fulvous band, the ninth row of punctures entire.*

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head not constricted behind, impunctate, the vertex fulvous, the lower portion and the space surrounding the eyes, bluish-black, eyes deeply notched, antennæ not extending to half the length of the elytra, gradually widened towards the terminal joints, black, the third and fourth joints equal; thorax not longer than broad, fulvous, the sides but moderately constricted at the middle, the basal sulcus deep and placed nearly at the middle, the surface impunctate; scutellum piceous; elytra without basal depression, the punctures deep, gradually diminishing in size posteriorly, the interstices slightly convex at the apex, the surface metallic blue, the sides with a fulvous band, commencing at the shoulder, strongly widened at the middle and abbreviated before the apex; the breast and legs dark bluish-black, the abdomen fulvous.

Hab. : India (my collection).

L. lateralis seems closely allied in coloration to *L. praeclara* Clark, likewise from India, but differs in the colour of the antennæ and that of the underside and legs. I am indebted to M. Duvivier for this beautiful species.

***Lema glabricollis* n. sp.** — *Rufous; thorax slightly longer than broad, impunctate; elytra with a short basal depression, deeply punctate-striate, violaceous-blue, the extreme apex fulvous ninth row of punctures entire.*

Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Head impunctate, not constricted behind the eyes, the space between the eyes raised, not divided by a groove, eyes not very deeply notched, clypeus and labrum piceous, antennæ fulvous, extending to half the length of the elytra, the third and fourth joints equal, the terminal joints not thickened; thorax slightly longer than broad, the anterior portion rather strongly transversely widened, the sides not very deeply constricted, the upper margin of the constriction in shape of an acute edge, when viewed sideways, the basal sulcus deep and placed at some distance from the base, the surface entirely impunctate, rufous; scutellum fulvous, its apex emarginate; elytra with a short but distinct depression below the base, deeply and strongly punctate-striate, the interstices convex at the apex, slightly rugose anteriorly, the surface, violaceous-blue, the extreme apex fulvous; underside and legs rufous, clothed with golden-yellow pubescence.

Hab.: Cambodga, also Malacca (Coll. Brussels Museum and Jacoby).

The fulvous colour of the antennæ, that of the legs, the impunctate thorax distinguishes this species from *L. striato-punctata* Lac. and the colour of the elytra, from other species from this region; four specimens formerly in the collection of Chapuis, are before me.

***Lema multimaculata* n. sp.** — *Fulvous, the antennæ (the four basal joints excepted), the apex of the femora, that of the tibia and the tarsi, black; thorax subquadrate, nearly impunctate; elytra strongly punctate-striate, the interstices finely punctured, the scutellum, a spot on the shoulder, a second one before and a third below the middle, black, abdomen spotted with black.*

Length 3 lines.

Head not constricted behind the eyes, impunctate, the latter deeply notched, the clypeus impunctate, antennæ short, extending only to the base of the elytra, black, the lower four joints more or less fulvous, shining, the rest opaque, pubescent, third and fourth joints short, equal; thorax subquadrate, with a few scarcely perceptible punctures at the disc, the basal sulcus not very deeply impressed; elytra without basal depression, closely and deeply punctate-striate, the interstices with a single row of punctures, a spot surrounding the scutellum, the latter itself, a small spot on the shoulder, another near the suture before the middle and a larger one near the apex, black, the interstices flat; the ninth row of punctures entire, the sides of the breast and a large spot at the sides of the first two abdominal segments, black, the latter as well as the entire underside impubescent

and shining, nearly impunctate, the apex of the femora (the anterior four to a greater extent), the tibiæ more or less and the tarsi, entirely black.

Hab. : Hongkong.

A single specimen, formerly in the Chapuis collection and named *L. scutata* is contained in the Brussels Museum, the species is not difficult to recognize on account of the sculpture and pattern of the elytra.

Lema Severini n. sp. — *Black, above fulvous; thorax broader than long with a lateral anterior sulcus, finely punctured; elytra very deeply and closely punctate-striate, the ninth row entire, the interstices convex at the apex.*

Length 2 lines.

Head not constricted behind the eyes, the lateral grooves nearly absent, clypeus and labrum black, antennæ not extending to half the length of the elytra, black, the basal joint fulvous, the third and fourth joints equal; thorax short, the anterior portion transverse, broader than the length of the thorax, the angles rather distinct, the sides with a transverse sulcus anteriorly, the basal sulcus very distinct, the surface with some fine punctures at the middle of the disc; scutellum truncate at the apex; elytra slightly and gradually depressed below the base, fulvous, very closely and strongly punctate-striate, the interstices somewhat convex at the base and at the apex, impunctate; underside black, sparingly pubescent, the base of the anterior tibiæ and the apex of the abdomen more or less fulvous.

Hab. : Australia, Clarence River (in the collection of the Brussels Museum, and that of my own, formerly in the Chapuis collection).

This species resembles *L. hæmatomelas* in coloration but may be known by the lateral anterior sulcus of the thorax (resembling in that respect *L. coromandeliana*), the principal difference however, separating *L. Severini* from most of its allies, may be found in the almost entire absence of the supra-orbital grooves of the head.

Lema Semperi n. sp. — *Rufous, antennæ flavous; thorax subcylindrical, impunctate, elytra metallic blue, finely punctate-striate, the apex fulvous.*

Var. : *Tibiæ black at their outer margin.*

Length 2 1/2 lines.

Head impunctate, deeply constricted behind the eyes, the latter very prominent, the intermediate space without a groove, scarcely raised, the entire surface fulvous, antennæ extending slightly

beyond the base of the elytra, flavous, the lower four joints shining, the others opaque, pubescent; thorax slightly longer than broad, not much widened anteriorly, the sides rounded at the angles, the lateral constriction deep, the basal sulcus rather deep, the surface entirely impunctate; scutellum fulvous, its apex rounded; elytra with a small but distinct depression below the base, bright metallic blue, the apex fulvous, the punctures widely placed, strong within the depression, fine posteriorly and nearly obsolete at the sides and apex, the ninth row entire; the interstices flat and smooth, underside and legs fulvous, sparingly clothed with yellow pubescence; posterior femora not extending beyond the first two abdominal segments.

Hab. : Isabela, Philippine Islands (Semper). In the collection of the Brussels Museum and that of my own.

Of similar coloration than *L. glabricollis*, but the elytral punctuation very fine and the fulvous colour of the apex of greater extent.

Lema Staudingeri n. sp. — *Pale fulvous, the antennæ stained with fuscous, the apical half of the elytra dark violaceous; thorax impunctate, elytra with deep basal depression, strongly punctate-striate anteriorly, abdomen obscure piceous.*

Length 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head impunctate, fulvous, eyes nearly entire, carina distinct, short, labrum black, antennæ slender and long, fulvous, the lower joints stained with fuscous at the apex, the eighth, ninth and tenth joints entirely of that colour, the terminal joint obscure fulvous, third and fourth joints equal; thorax scarcely longer than broad, the anterior portion strongly swollen, widened anteriorly, the basal sulcus deep, the surface entirely impunctate: elytra with the basal portion strongly raised, transversely depressed below the elevation, the punctures deep within the depression, more finely anteriorly and posteriorly, the apical half dark violaceous; posterior femora with a short triangular tooth.

Hab. : New Guinea.

This species, of which I received a single specimen from Dr Staudinger without particular locality, is very closely allied to *L. connectens* Baly, also to *L. papuana* and *L. Boisduvali*, it differs however from either in the entirely fulvous legs (instead of having the posterior femora black) from *L. connectens*, it further differs in the black labrum and in the margin of the dark portion of the elytra, which is convex anteriorly instead of concave, the latter being the case in all the specimens of *L. connectens*, the type of which I have examined in the British Museum.

Crioceris philippinensis n. sp. — *Flavous, shining, the*

antennæ (the first joint excepted) and the tibiæ and tarsi, black; thorax subquadrate, nearly impunctate; elytra with some distinct punctures at the base only, the disc impunctate.

Length 5 lines.

Head constricted behind the eyes, the vertex with a short longitudinal groove, eyes deeply notched, the space surrounding them, slightly rugose, clypeus swollen, nearly impunctate with a few yellow hairs, palpi slender, antennæ not extending much beyond the base of the elytra, black, the first joint fulvous, the three following ones short, shining, the other joints pubescent, nearly equal and moderately flattened, longer than broad; thorax scarcely longer than broad, subcylindrical, the sides not very deeply constricted, the basal sulcus rather feeble, placed close to the basal margin, the surface convex, with a few fine punctures, placed longitudinally at the disc; scutellum edged with fuscous; elytra with a very obsolete depression below the base, flavous and shining like the rest of the upper surface, with rows of small piceous spots, but without punctures except near the basal portion, where four short rows of deep punctures are placed, which only extend as far as the depression, the lateral margin is accompanied by a deeply impressed groove; the breast and the femora, like the head and thorax, are of a more fulvous colour and darker than the other parts, tibiæ and tarsi black.

Hab. : Philippine Islands (Collection Brussels Museum and my own).

The four specimens, formerly contained in the Chapuis collection and named by this author *C. nucea* Lac. var. certainly seem to me to be distinct from that species. Lacordaire describes the antennæ and legs as fulvous, which is not the case here and the elytra have no trace of any punctuation except near the base; since all the specimens before me do not differ from each other in any way, I think I am justified as considering the species distinct from *C. nucea*.

***Crioceris obsкуро-plagiata* n. sp.** — *Black, thorax flavous, strongly punctured, elytra flavous, strongly but remotely punctured anteriorly, the punctures very fine at the disc, each elytron with an obscure longitudinal band from the middle to the apex, femora fulvous at the base.*

Hab. : 4 lines.

Head black, the neck fulvous, constricted, the anterior portion sparingly pubescent, antennæ very short, only extending to the base of the elytra, black, the lower two or three joints shining, the rest opaque, pubescent, broader than long; thorax not longer

than broad, the sides very moderately constricted, the surface irregularly, remotely and strongly punctured, the basal sulcus only indicated; scutellum black; elytra feebly depressed below the base, strongly and remotely punctate-striate, the punctures strong at the base and near the lateral margin, the others much finer, the interstices flat, an obscure fuscous band occupies the greater portion of the disc, from before the middle to the apex, not extending to either margin; the underside nearly black, sparingly clothed with grey pubescence, the abdomen more piceous; femora fulvous, the knees, tibiæ and tarsi, black.

Hab. : Queensland (Collection Brussels Museum).

Distinct in its system of coloration from any of its congeners from the Australian region.

Crioceris papuana n. sp. — *Broad, robust, fulvous, the antennæ (the basal joints excepted) black, thorax subcylindrical, impunctate, elytra black, shining, the base strongly raised, entirely impunctate, a few punctures below the base excepted.*

Length 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head elongate, deeply constricted behind the eyes, the latter deeply notched, clypeus produced, rather swollen, antennæ short, not extending beyond the base of the thorax, the lower four joints obscure fulvous, shining, the rest black, the third and fourth joints equal, the terminal joints slightly longer than broad; thorax but little longer than broad, subcylindrical deeply constricted at the middle, the surface impunctate; scutellum pubescent, narrowly elongate; elytra with the basal portion strongly raised, depressed below it, the depression with a few punctures, rest of the surface entirely impunctate, the sides below the shoulders with another elongate depression; underside and legs fulvous, clothed with yellow pubescence; mesosternum elongate, not narrowed in front.

Hab. : New Guinea.

At first sight, this species, of which I possess a single specimen, seems identical with *C. obliterated* Baly, but although closely allied to that species, a number of differences seem to prove it to be another insect; in *C. papuana* the clypeus is produced and convex, the antennæ are much shorter (not longer than half the length of the body as in *C. obliterated*), the elytra are entirely devoid of punctures (the few at the base excepted), the lateral margin is flat without any impressed groove, the legs are entirely fulvous and the mesosternum is of different shape.

Crioceris Severini n. sp. — *Piceous below, above fulvous, tarsi pale fulvous, thorax elongate, impunctate, elytra with the basal portion highly raised, irregularly and deeply foveolate-*

punctate, with a transverse piceous spot below the middle at the sides.

Length 4 lines.

Broad and robust, the head elongate, deeply constricted behind the eyes, the latter large, deeply notched, the surrounding grooves deep, clypeus swollen, finely punctured, antennæ scarcely extending to the base of the thorax, fulvous, the three penultimate joints rather darker, the first four joints shining, short (the basal joint excepted), the following transversely widened, opaque; thorax longer than broad, subcylindrical, rather strongly constricted below the middle, the surface entirely impunctate; elytra much broader than the thorax, the basal portion below the scutellum acutely raised into a blunt point, the region round the elevation and that near the apex and sides impressed with single deep punctures (almost absent in one specimen), the rest of the disc entirely impunctate, with a subtriangular transverse piceous spot below the middle, not quite extending to the suture; underside dark fulvous, the sides of the breast and a spot at the sides of the abdominal segments black, sparingly clothed with short yellow pubescence, legs very robust, all the femora strongly and rather suddenly swollen, the tarsi pale fulvous.

Hab. : Sumatra (in the Brussels Museum and my own collection).

This interesting species is the third or fourth in which the elytra show a hump-like elevation at the base, it is very closely allied to *C. camelus* Duviv. (placed in *Lema* in Donckier's list of 1885), but differs from that species in the very short antennæ, in the colour of the elytra and the absence of the rows of punctures (even when examined under a strong lens) visible in *C. camelus* according to the author's description, the colour of the legs also differs in the two species; the short antennæ and the absence of any fine punctuation of the thorax and elytra also separates this species from *C. dromedarius* Baly.

I have great pleasure in dedicating this species to my friend M. G. Severin, through whose kindness I am enabled to describe the species.

NOTES.

Lema laticollis Jac. — This species, described by myself in the Transact. Ent. Soc. London, 1888, is I believe identical with *Crioceris nigropunctata* Lac. The specimen being glued to a card, prevented me unfortunately to examine the claws carefully.

Lema robusta Jac. (Ann. Mus. Gen., 1892). — This name must be changed to *L. crioceroides* on account of *L. robusta* Lacord.